

GCSE

Latin

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit A401/02: Latin Language 1 (Mythology and Domestic Life) Higher Tier

Mark Scheme for January 2011

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The following are specimen answers. Alternative correct answers should be accepted.

General: If Numa taken as female, take as a minor error in the translation only, on laturum esse/se; there are no indications of gender in the comprehension questions.

1	Romae olim rex Numa et cives miseri erant (line 1):				
	(a)	what is the best translation of <i>Romae</i> ? Put a tick (\checkmark) in the correct box.	[1]		
		A (at Rome)			
	(b)	what are we told about the citizens' state of mind?	[1]		
		They were/had been wretched/sad/miserable.			
2	_	ia, quae uxor Numae et dea erat (line 2): what two things do we learn about ia here?	[2]		
	She	was/is Numa's wife (1) and a goddess (1).			
3	'auxilio meo lovem iratum pacare poteris.' (lines 2-3): what does she say she will help Numa to do?				
		y (angry) Jupiter. Accept 'make peace with Jupiter.' Do not allow 'calm <u>him</u> ' (i.e. a). Jupiter must be specifically mentioned or implied.			
4	'Numa igitur, lovi cena parata, vinum multum effudit' (line 3): what did Numa do before pouring the wine?				
	Prep	are(d) (1) a meal/dinner (1) for Jupiter (1). Do not allow 'food'.			
5		ta terrebatur ut nihil dicere posset (line 4). Complete the following sentence: ing was so terrified	[3]		
	•	at) he could (1) say (1) nothing (1). Award 3 marks for 'He could not say anything'; narks for 'He could not speak'.			

- 6 postquam redierunt animus voxque, Numa lovem rogavit ut fulmina deponeret (lines 4-5):
 - (a) postquam redierunt animus voxque: what two things returned to Numa? [2] spirit/mind/breath (1) and voice (1). Do not accept 'soul'.
 - Numa lovem rogavit ut fulmina deponeret: what did Numa ask Jupiter to do?[1] (b)

Put down/lay aside his thunderbolts (insist on the plural). Accept 'stop/cease sending thunderbolts'.

7 *'nonne tibi semper fideles fuimus?'* (line 5): why did Numa think Jupiter should do what he was asking? [4]

The Romans/they/we/he and his people have/had been (1) always (1) faithful/loyal (1) to you/him/Jupiter (1).

Accept 'gave/showed loyalty'. Accept 'were' only if followed by 'always'. Do not credit 'are'. Do not credit 'Numa' alone;

[2]

Award one mark for a correct reference to Numa offering Jupiter a meal/wine etc.

8 celeriter luppiter consensit, sed 'debes' inquit 'caput decidere.' (line 6-7): what condition did Jupiter make?

Numa must (1) cut off a/his head (1). Numa must be specifically mentioned.

Do not accept 'owe'.

9 Translate Passage B into good English.

- 1. Iuppiter ridens dixit 'hominis caput cupio.' 'non caput sed capillos tibi dabo,' Numa respondit.
- 2. vehementer luppiter vitam hominis rogabat; Numa tamen dixit se piscem laturum esse.
- 3. postquam luppiter piscem accepit, 'paucis horis,' inquit, 'tibi signum ipse ostendam.'
- 4. deinde deus ingenti tonitruo in caelum discessit. rex igitur ad ianuam regiae rediit
- **5.** ut civibus nuntiaret quid luppiter promisisset.

The passage has been divided into 5 sections, of 4 marks each. Underline each error and insert a caret ^ for an omission. If two or more words are omitted, insert the number of words omitted inside the caret.

Marks for each section should be awarded as follows:

- [4] Correct translation, with one minor error allowed
- [3] Overall sense correct, with one serious or two minor errors allowed
- [2] Part correct; overall sense lacking/unclear
- [1] Not coherent; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only
- [0] Totally incorrect or omitted
- N.B. Consequential or repeated errors should not be penalised.

Put the mark for each subsection in the body of the text and the total (maximum 20) in the right hand margin.

Guidance on grids 2 + 1

- 2. Structure mainly correct. A minimum of three unglossed words should be correct, or, in shorter sentences, 2 unglossed words with a glossed word in the correct case/tense, etc.
- 1. No correct structure

Sections

1. Iuppiter ridens dixit 'hominis caput cupio.' 'non caput sed capillos tibi dabo,' Numa respondit.

Jupiter/luppiter smiling/laughing said, 'I want/desire/need a man's head.' 'I will not give you the head, but the/my hair(s),' replied/responded/answered Numa.

Accept 'the man's head', 'a human head'; 'the heads of men' - one major error only. 'I can give you' – minor error; 'You can/will have' – one major error.

2. vehementer luppiter vitam hominis rogabat; Numa tamen dixit se piscem laturum esse.

Violently/vehemently/loudly Jupiter asked/<u>was</u> asking for a/the man's life/a human life; Numa however said that he would bring/fetch/get/offer/provide (a) fish.

Angrily – minor error; 'asked' without 'for' - minor error. The lives of men/a living man/the living men; one major error only. se translated as 'she' – minor error on se or *laturum*, wherever effective. 'carry' – minor error.

3. postquam luppiter piscem accepit, 'paucis horis,' inquit, 'tibi signum ipse ostendam.'

After/when Jupiter/Iuppiter accepted/received the fish, he said, 'in/within a few hours, I myself will show you a/the sign.'

'afterwards' - major error, but accept incorrect coordination.

If the case of *horis* is incorrect or unclear – minor error; 'after a few hours' – minor error. *paucis* - accept 'several'. ostendam – 'I must show' - minor error. 'I must make' – major error.

4. deinde deus ingenti tonitruo in caelum discessit. rex igitur ad ianuam regiae rediit

Then the god departed into the sky/heaven with a huge/big/large/great crash of thunder. The king therefore returned to the door of the palace/palace door...

Accept 'disappeared'; 'in the sky' – major error. Omission of *re-* minor error. 'to the palace' – major error (omission of *ianuam*).

5. ut civibus nuntiaret quid luppiter promisisset.

to tell/announce/report to the citizens/people what Jupiter had promised.

ut nuntiaret taken as a result clause - minor error.

'promised (Perfect)' – minor error. Accept 'Jupiter's promise' only if clearly the object of *nuntiaret*'. If not, major error.

10 pars civium laeta erat, sed ceteri regi non credebant et discesserunt (line 1): two of the following statements are true. Put a tick (\checkmark) in the two correct boxes. A and E. 11 post quinque horas tamen turba clamans pro regia convenit (lines 1-2): (a) where did the crowd gather? [1] In front of the palace (b) what was the crowd doing? [1] Shouting. (c) when did this happen? [2] After five (1) hours (1) (Accept 'five hours later'.) 'After 5 o'clock' – 1 mark'; 'at 5 o'clock' – no mark. 12 rex, cum turbam tacere iussisset, caelum spectabat (lines 2-3): what did the king do first? [2] Ordered (1) the crowd to be quiet (1). 13 subito tonitruum auditur, deinde alterum (line 3): how many crashes of thunder were heard altogether? [1] Two. Insist on the number; do not accept straight translation. 14 scutum a tribus feminis portatum e caelo descendebat (lines 3-4): how did the shield come down from the sky? [3] It was carried/held (1) by three (1) women (1). Accept transposition. 'carried by a tribe/group of women' – two marks; 'carrying three women' – one mark. 15 'hoc signo luppiter promittit urbem nostram olim magnam futuram esse' (lines 5-6): what was Jupiter promising? [4] That our/their (1) city/town (one day) (1) would be (1) great/large/big (1).

Ignore any incorrect reference to 'the sign'.

Award 2 for 'Rome'. Accept 'would be great in the future'; 'a great future' - 0 marks.

16 For each of the Latin words in the table below, give one English word which has been derived from the Latin word and give the meaning of the English word.

Write your answers in the box. One has been done for you.

[4]

Latin word	English word	Meaning of the English word
urbem	suburb	part of a city
spectabat	spectate	to watch an event

Accept any other valid derivatives; accept any recognisable spelling of the derivative.

Award one mark if the correct meaning of an <u>in</u>correct derivative is given, or if the derivative and meaning are <u>clearly</u> transposed.

Do not accept 'city' alone as an explanation of the derivative.

Paper Total [60]

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